Numb. 7895.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday March 22. to Tuesday March 25. 1740.

Dublin, March 14.

A Meſſage from the Lord Lieutenant to the Houſe of Lords.

I Think it incumbent upon me to put your Lordſhips in Mind of the preſent Situation of Affairs, not doubting but that both in your publick and private Capacities you will do what in you lies to ſecure the Peace and Tranquility of this Kingdom.

Die Veneris 14 *Die Martii.* 1739.

Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, *Nem. Con.* That the providing of Arms and Ammunition for the Uſe of the Militia, is abſolutely neceſſary for the Security of this Kingdom.

Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, *Nem. Con.* That the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Care be taken to diſarm all Papiſts.

Reſolved by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, *Nem. Con.* That theſe Reſolutions be laid before his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, as the unanimous Opinion and Advice of the Lords, upon Conſideration of the preſent Situation of Affairs. *En. Sterne*, Cler. Parliamentor.

To his Grace William Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

The humble Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Grace.

WE the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to return your Grace our moſt ſincere Thanks, for your Meſſage to this Houſe, in which you have with ſo much Goodneſs put the Lords in Mind of providing for the Safety, Peace, and Tranquility of this Kingdom.

We cannot on this Occaſion, omit repeating to your Grace, the Aſſurances which we have conſtantly given, that we will at all Times, both in our publick and private Stations, heartily and zealouſly, with our Lives and Fortunes, defend and ſupport the preſent Government, happily eſtabliſhed in his Majeſty and his Royal Houſe, againſt all Enemies, ſecret or open, foreign or domeſtick.

En. Sterne, Cler. Parliamentor.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

THE Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords expreſſes ſuch Zeal and Readineſs to ſupport his Majeſty and his Royal Houſe, as muſt give great Satisfaction to all his Majeſty's good Subjects, and cannot fail to diſcourage the Deſigns of his Enemies; and the Lords may be aſſured, that I ſhall always have a very great Regard for their Opinion and Advice.

The Lord Lieutenant's Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons.

THE preſent Situation of Affairs makes it proper for me to recommend it to you to take ſuch Meaſures as you ſhall judge may be moſt effectual for the Security and Defence of this Kingdom.

Sabbati 15 *Die Martii*, 1739.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, to thank his Grace for his Meſſage to this Houſe, and the Concern he has expreſſed for the Safety of this Kingdom.

Reſolved,

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Providing of Twenty thouſand Firelocks and Bayonets for the Militia, will greatly tend to preſerve the Peace and Security of this Kingdom.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleaſed to provide Twenty thouſand Firelocks and Bayonets for the Militia of this Kingdom, and that a Sum not exceeding 35,262 l. 10 s. may be expended for the ſame; which Sum, with an Intereſt of 4 per Cent. per Ann. from the Time of advancing the ſaid principal Sum, ſhall be made good by the Houſe out of ſuch Aids as ſhall be granted to his Majeſty the next Seſſion of Parliament.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that Five thouſand of the ſaid Twenty thouſand Firelocks and Bayonets may be contracted for to be made in this Kingdom.

The Lord Lieutenant's Anſwer.

I Thank the Houſe of Commons for their Addreſs, and will give Directions for providing 20000 Firelocks and Bayonets for the Militia of this Kingdom with all Expedition, and that 5000 of them be contracted for here; and the Commons may be aſſured, that on this and all Occaſions I ſhall do every Thing in my Power to preſerve the Peace and Tranquility of this Kingdom.

A Full Diſcovery of the Medicines given by me JOANNA STEPHENS, *for the Cure of the* STONE *and* GRAVEL; *and a particular Account of my Method of preparing and giving the ſame.*

MY Medicines are a Powder, Decoction, and Pills.

The Powder conſiſts of Egg Shells and Snails, both calcined.

The Decoction is made by boiling ſome Herbs (together with a Ball which conſiſts of Soap, Swines-Creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and Honey) in Water.

The Pills conſiſt of Snails calcined, Wild Carrot-Seeds, Burdock Seeds, Aſhen-Keys, Hips and Hawes, all burnt to a Blackneſs, Soap and Honey.

The Powder *is thus prepared.*

Take Hens Egg Shells well drained from the Whites, dry and clean, cruſh them ſmall with the Hands, and fill a Crucible of the Twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly; place it in the Fire, and cover it with a Tile; then heap Coals over it, that it may be in the Midſt of a very ſtrong clear Fire till the Egg Shells be calcined to a greyiſh White, and acquire an acrid ſalt Taſte: This will take up Eight Hours at leaſt. After they are thus calcined, put them into a dry clean earthen Pan, which muſt not be above three Parts full, that there may be Room for the Swelling of the Egg Shells in Slaking. Let the Pan ſtand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months, and no longer. In this Time the Egg Shells will become of a milder Taſte, and that Part which is ſufficiently calcined, will fall into a Powder of ſuch a Fineneſs, as to paſs through a common Hair-Sieve; which is to be done accordingly.

In like Manner, Take Garden Snails with their Shells, cleaned from the Dirt, fill a Crucible of the ſame Size with them whole, cover it, and place it in a Fire, as before, till the Snails have done ſmoaking, which will be in about an Hour, taking Care that they do not continue in the Fire after that. They are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark grey Colour.

Note, *If* Pit-Coal *be made uſe of, it will be proper, in order that the Fire may the ſooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cynders, and not freſh Coals, be placed upon the Tiles which cover the Crucibles.*

Theſe Powders being thus prepared, take the Egg Shell Powder of Six Crucibles, and the Snail Powder of one, mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs Sieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put up into Bottles, which muſt be cloſe ſtopped and kept in a dry Place for Uſe. I have generally added a ſmall Quantity of Swines-Creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and rubbed fine; but this was only with a View to diſguiſe it.

The Egg Shells may be prepared at any Time of the Year, but it is beſt to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; and I eſteem thoſe beſt which are done in the firſt of theſe Months.

The Decoction *is thus prepared.*

Take four Ounces and a half of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar with a large Spoonful of Swines-Creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Conſiſtence of Paſte. Let this be formed into a Ball.

Take this Ball, and Green Chamomile or Chamomile Flowers, Sweet Fennel, Parſley, and Burdock Leaves, of each one Ounce. When there are not Greens, take the ſame Quantities of Roots; Cut the Herbs or Roots, ſlice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of ſoft Water half an Hour, then ſtrain it off, and ſweeten it with Honey.

The Pills *are thus prepared.*

Take equal Quantities by Meaſures, of Snails calcin'd as before, of Wild Carrot Seeds, Burdock Seeds, Aſhen Keys, Hips and Hawes, all burnt to a Blackneſs, or, which is the ſame Thing, till they have done ſmoaking; mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs Sieve. Then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar with as much Honey as will make the whole

of

of a proper Conſiſtence for Pills. Sixty of which are to be made out of every Ounce of the Compoſition.

The Method of giving theſe Medicines is as follows.

When there is a Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three Times a Day, *viz.* In a Morning after Breakfaſt, in the Afternoon about Five or Six, and at going to Bed. The Doſe is a Dram *Averdupoiz*, or Fifty-ſix Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea Cup full of White-wine, Cyder, or ſmall Punch; and half a Pint of the Decoction is to be drank, either cold or milk warm, after every Doſe.

Theſe Medicines do frequently cauſe much Pain at firſt; in which Caſe it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occaſion.

If the Perſon be coſtive during the Uſe of them, let him take as much lenitive Electuary, or other Laxative Medicine as may be ſufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more: For it muſt be a principal Care at all Times to prevent a Looſeneſs, which would carry off the Medicines; and if this does happen, it will be proper to increaſe the Quantity of the Powder, which is aſtringent, or leſſen that of the Decoction, which is laxative, or take ſome other ſuitable Means by the Advice of Phyſicians.

During the Uſe of theſe Medicines, the Perſon ought to abſtain from ſalt Meats, red Wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and uſe little Exerciſe, that ſo the Urine may be the more ſtrongly impregnated with the Medicines, and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a ſixth Part of the Ball made into Pills muſt be taken after every Doſe of the Powder.

Where the Perſon is aged, of a weak Conſtitution, or much reduced by Loſs of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder muſt have a greater Proportion of the calcin'd Snails than according to the foregoing Direction; and this Proportion may be increaſed ſuitably to the Nature of the Caſe, till there be equal Parts of the two Ingredients. The Quantity alſo of both Powder and Decoction may be leſſened for the ſame Reaſons. But as ſoon as the Perſon can bear it, he ſhould take them in the above-mentioned Proportions and Quantities.

Inſtead of the Herbs and Roots before mentioned, I have ſometimes uſed others, as Mallows, Marſh-mallows, Yarrow red and white, Dandelion, Watercreſſes, and Horſe Radiſh Root, but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Uſe is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back and Vomiting, and in Suppreſſions of Urine from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In theſe Caſes, the Perſon is to take five Pills every Hour Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed. They will alſo prevent the Formation of Gravel and Gravel Stones in Conſtituitons ſubject to breed them, if Ten or Fifteen be taken every Day.

J. STEPHENS.

June 16, 1739.

Whitehall, March 20th, 1739-40.

Whereas Robert Gainsford, of Culham, in the County of Oxford, Gent. did, in the Year 1729, *build and erect a Brick Kiln Houſe, and four other Houſes thereto adjoining, for the making of Bricks, Tyles, and Lyme, and on or about the* 10th *Day of January* 1731, *between the Hours of Twelve and One at Night, one of the Houſes was privately and maliciouſly ſet on Fire by ſome wicked Perſon or Perſons, which entirely conſumed the ſame. And on or about the* 5th *day of November then next following, between the Hours of Twelve and One at Night, two other Houſes adjoining to the ſaid Kiln were in like Manner ſet on Fire, which entirely conſumed the ſame with the Utenſils thereto belonging; and alſo a large Quantity of Fuel. And on or about the* 23d *Day of December then next following, between the Hours of Twelve and One at Night, one other of the ſaid Houſes was in the like Manner ſet on Fire, which entirely conſumed the ſame. And on or about the* 10th *Day of December* 1737, *between the Hours of Twelve and One at Night, a conſiderable Quantity of Fuel for the Uſe of the ſaid Kiln was in like Manner ſet on Fire, but Part of the ſame, by timely Aſſiſtance, was preſerved. And on Tueſday the* 4th *Day of this Inſtant March, between the Hours of Eight and Nine at Night, the Fuel for the Uſe of the ſaid Kiln, was in like Manner ſet on Fire, which entirely conſumed the ſame: His Majeſty, for the better Diſcovery of the Perſon or Perſons concerned in ſo wicked Acts, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall impeach or diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he, ſhe, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.*

HARRINGTON.

And as a further Encouragement, the Reverend Mr. Woods, Vicar of Culham aforeſaid, promiſes a Reward of Five Pounds, and the ſaid Robert Gainsford the Sum of Ten Pounds, to any one of the Accomplices, or any other Perſon or Perſons who ſhall make the Diſcovery above-mentioned, ſo as any one or more of the Perſons concerned may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

James Travers, *in Great James Street, near Bedford Row.*

Navy Office, March 21, 1739.

Theſe are to give Notice, that this Board will be ready to treat with ſuch Perſons as are deſirous to ſell and import the Stores under-mentioned for his Majeſty's Service, between Nine and Ten of the Clock each Morning, on the Days expreſs'd againſt the ſame, that they may attend with their Propoſals at thoſe Times, viz.

Wedneſday March 26, 1740. *For Iron.*
Friday 28. *Tar.*
Monday 31. *Hemp.*
Wedneſday April 2. *Dantzick Plank and Pruſſia Deals.*
Wedneſday 16. *Riga Maſts.*
Wedneſday 23. *Norway Goods.*

General Poſt Office, March 14, 1739.

Whereas the Poſt-Boy, who was carrying the Worceſter Mail from London to Southall, was ſet upon this Morning about Four of the Clock, between Audley-ſtreet End and Tyburn Turnpike, by Two Footpads, one of which was a luſty Man, in a white Cape Coat, who preſented a Piſtol to the ſaid Boy, and demanding the Oxford Bag, led him into a Field againſt Audley-ſtreet End, opened the Mail, and took thereout the Worceſter and Oxford Bags; the Worceſter Bag containing the Ludlow, Tedbury, and Bromyard Letters; the Oxford Bag containing the Burford, Whitney, and Woodſtock Letters.

The Poſtmaſter General thinks proper to adverti ſe the Publick, that whoever ſhall apprehend and convict, or cauſe